

International Student and Scholar Mobility

An Overview



- International Students Studying in the U.S.
- International Scholars on U.S. Campuses
- Intensive English Study by International Students in the U.S.
- U.S. Community Colleges and International Students
- U.S. Students and Study Abroad
- Global Competition for International Students



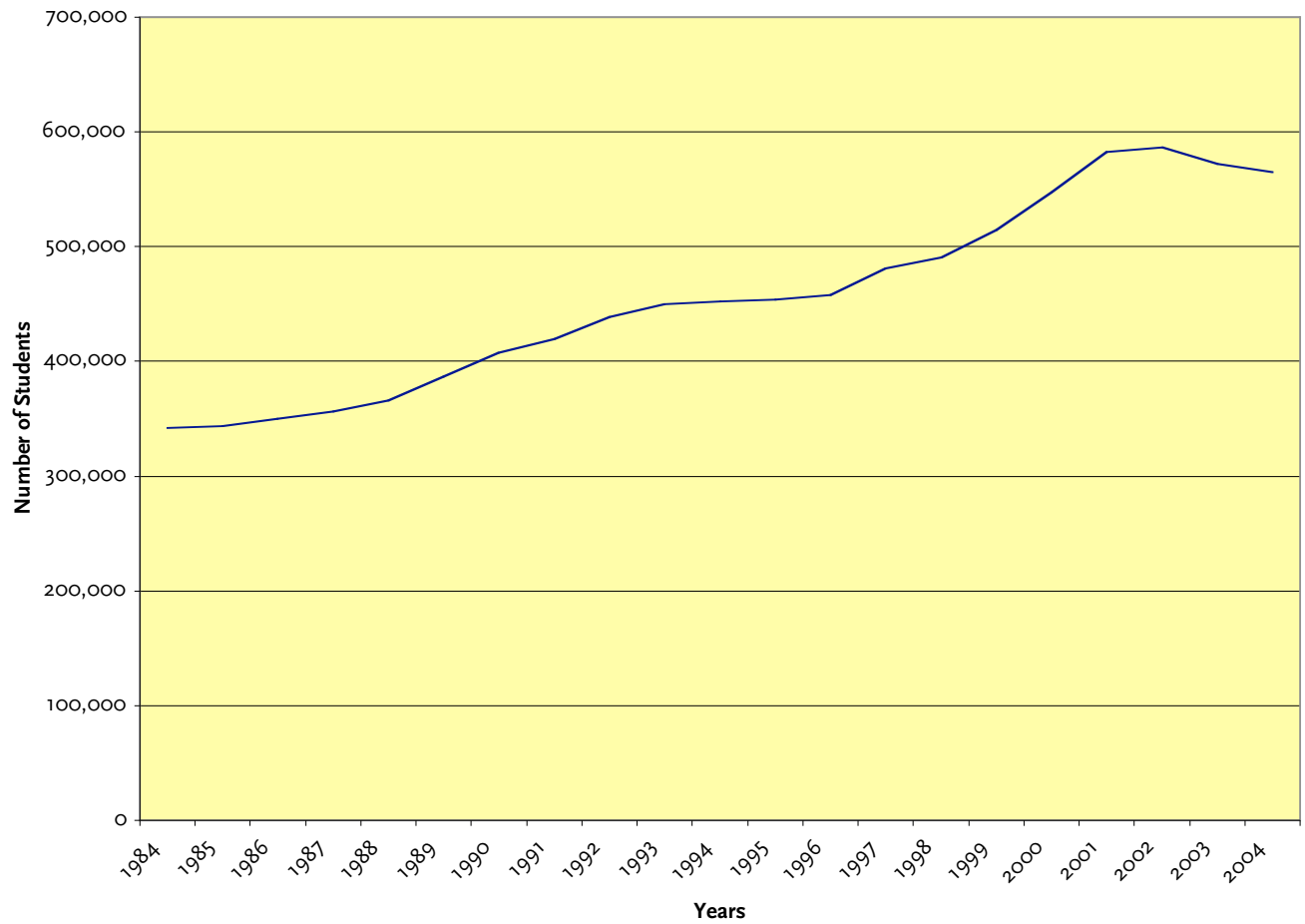
International Students Studying in the U.S.

Overall Trends and Strategic Places of Origin

Worldwide

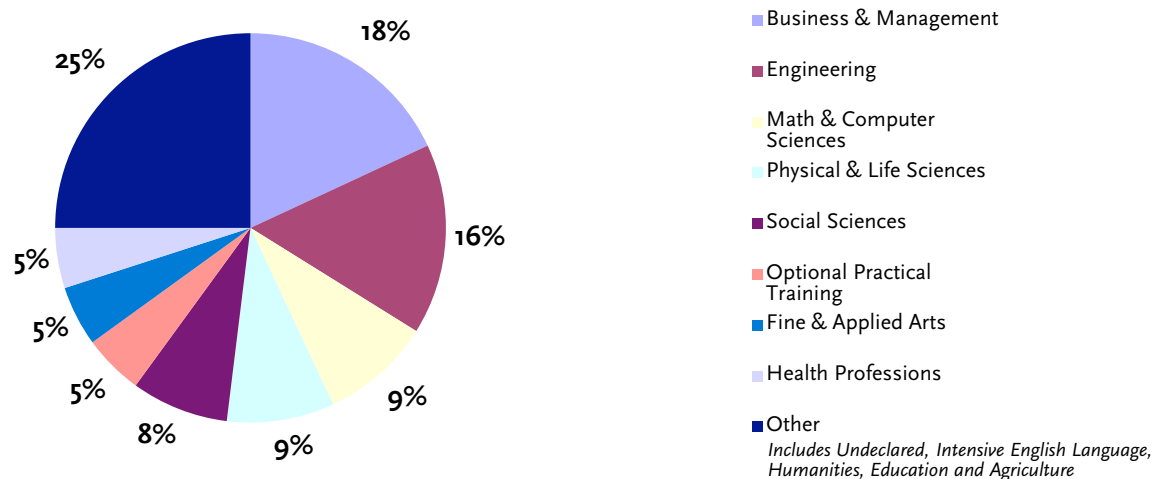
International Students Studying in the U.S.: The Past Twenty Years

565,039 international students attended U.S. higher education institutions in 2004-2005.



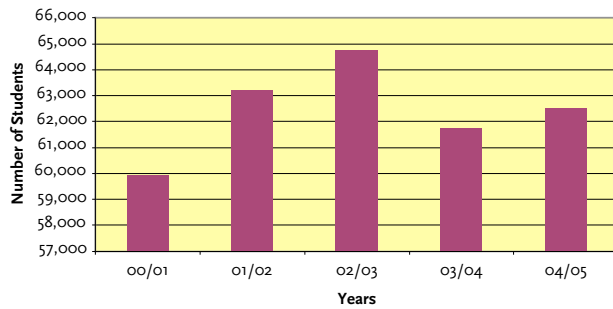
Leading Fields of Study 2004-2005

The two leading fields of study—Business & Management and Engineering—accounted for a third of all international students studying in the U.S.

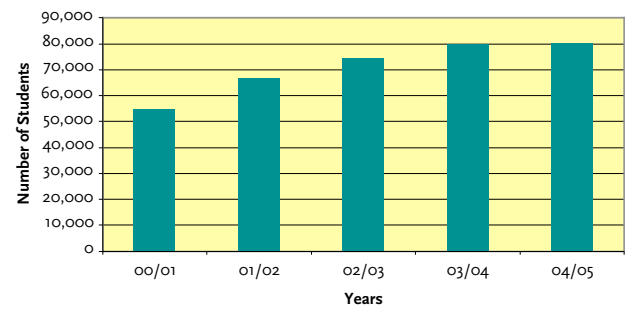


Top Four Places of Origin Over the Last Five Years

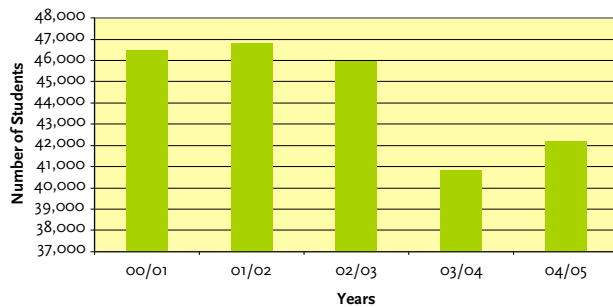
China



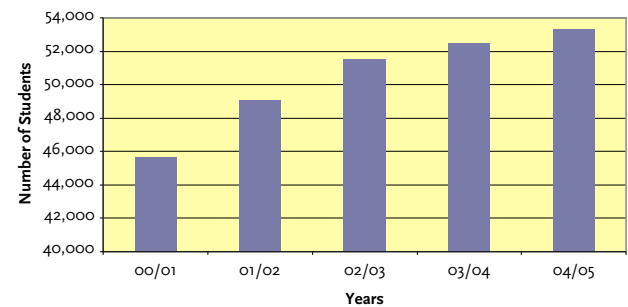
India



Japan



Korea

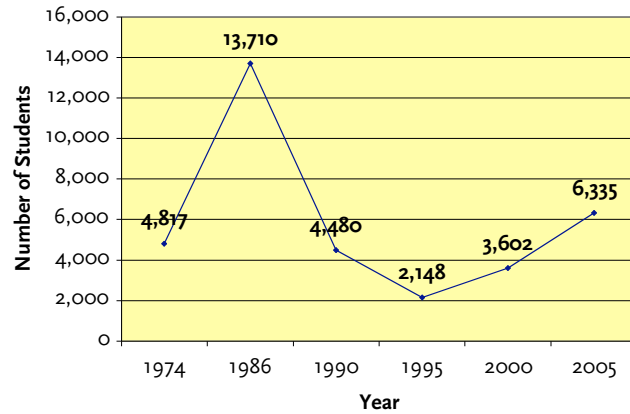


Leading Places of Origin 2004-2005

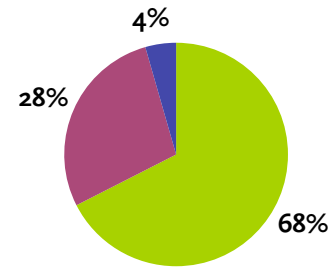
Rank	Place of Origin	Total	% of Total
1	India	80,466	14.2
2	China	62,523	11.1
3	Korea, Republic of	53,358	9.4
4	Japan	42,215	7.5
5	Canada	28,140	5.0
6	Taiwan	25,914	4.6
7	Mexico	13,063	2.3
8	Turkey	12,474	2.2
9	Germany	8,640	1.5
10	Thailand	8,637	1.5
11	United Kingdom	8,236	1.5
12	Indonesia	7,760	1.4
13	Colombia	7,334	1.3
14	Brazil	7,244	1.3
15	Hong Kong, China	7,180	1.3
16	Kenya	6,728	1.2
17	France	6,555	1.2
18	Nigeria	6,335	1.1
19	Pakistan	6,296	1.1
20	Malaysia	6,142	1.1
World Total		565,039	

Africa

Nigeria

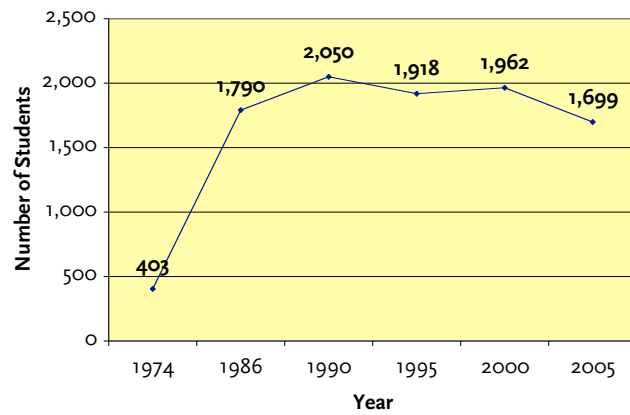


Academic Level of Students 2004-2005

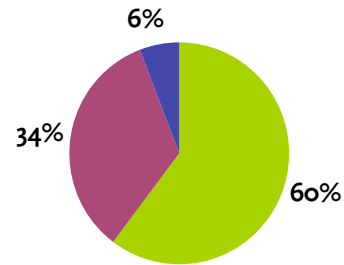


■ Undergraduate ■ Graduate ■ Other

South Africa



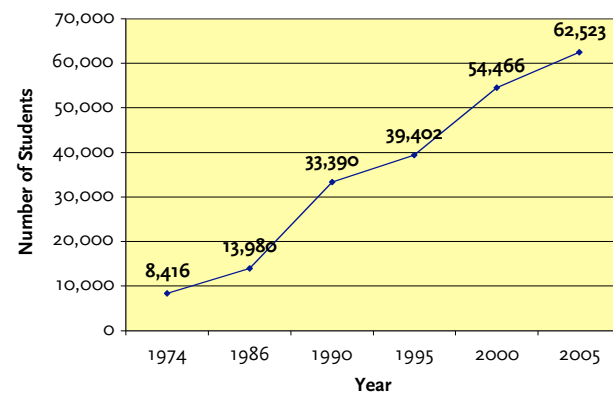
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



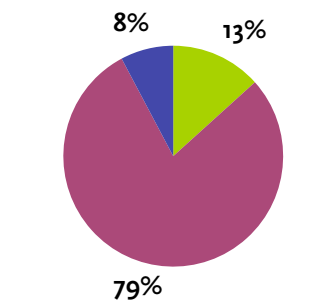
■ Undergraduate ■ Graduate ■ Other

East and Southeast Asia

China

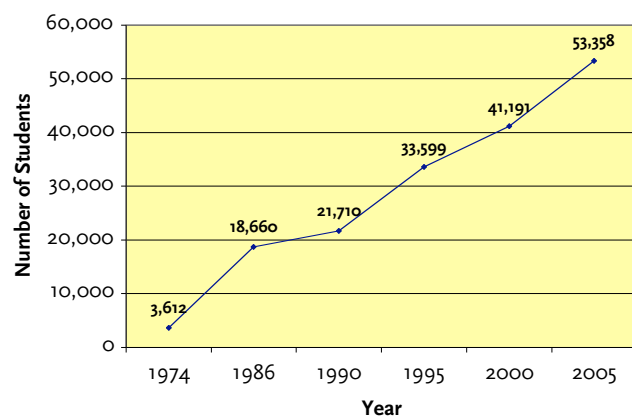


Academic Level of Students 2004-2005

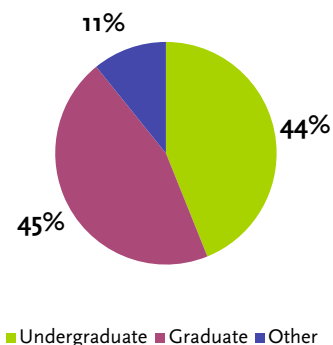


■ Undergraduate ■ Graduate ■ Other

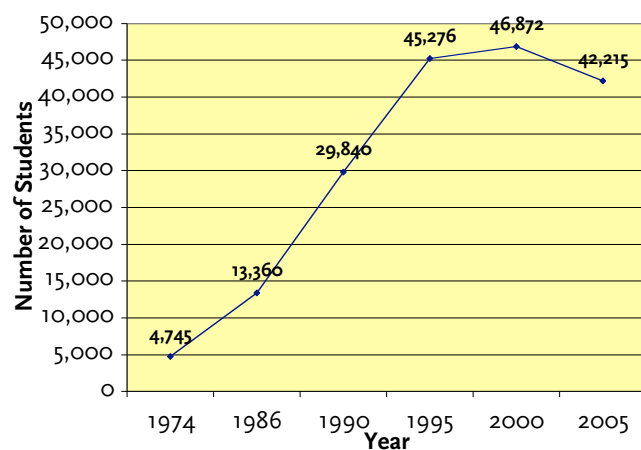
Korea



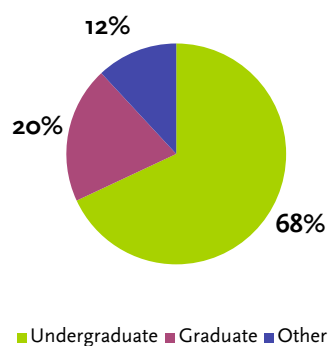
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



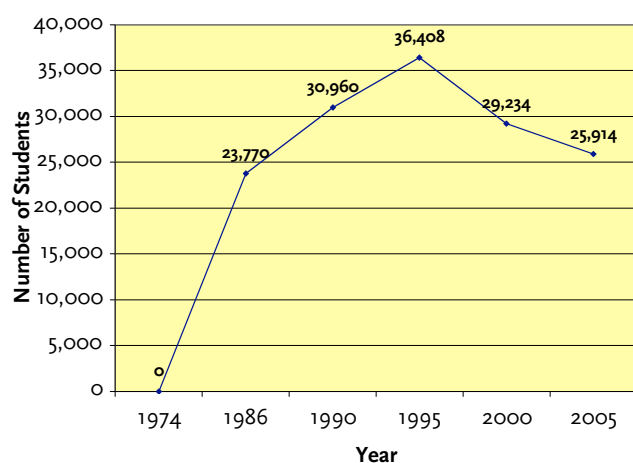
Japan



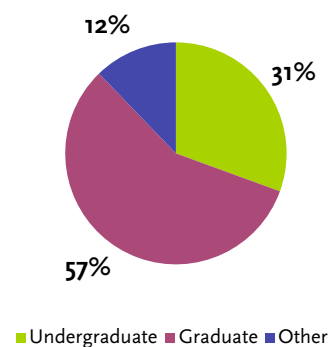
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



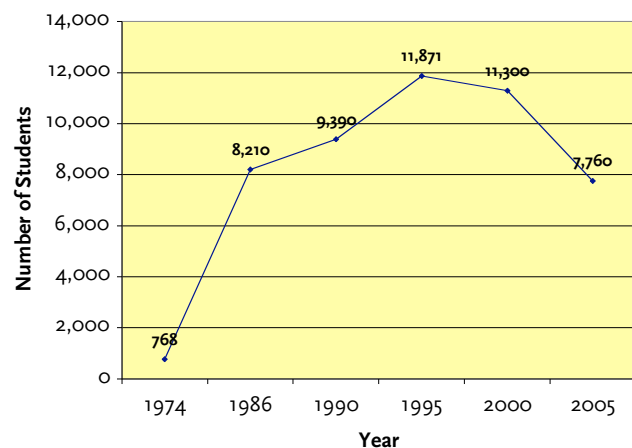
Taiwan



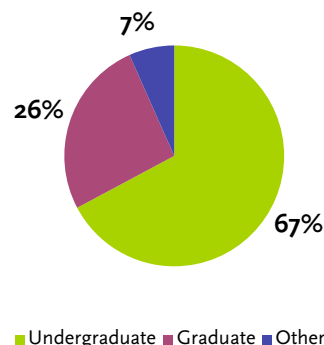
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



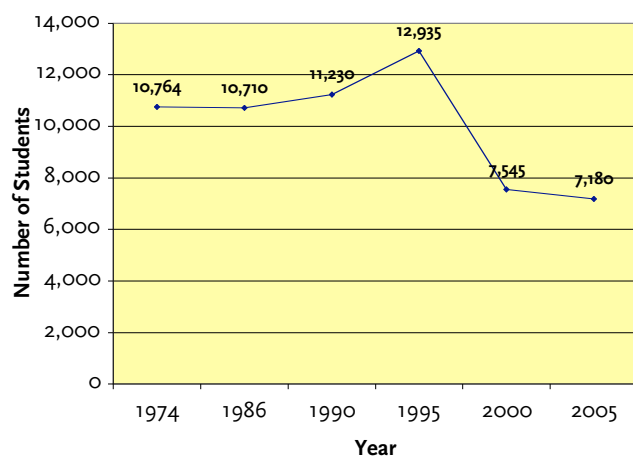
Indonesia



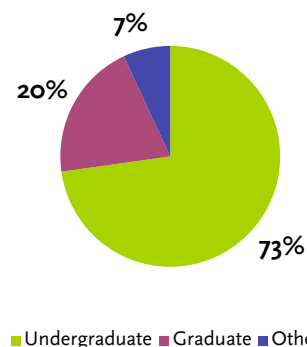
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



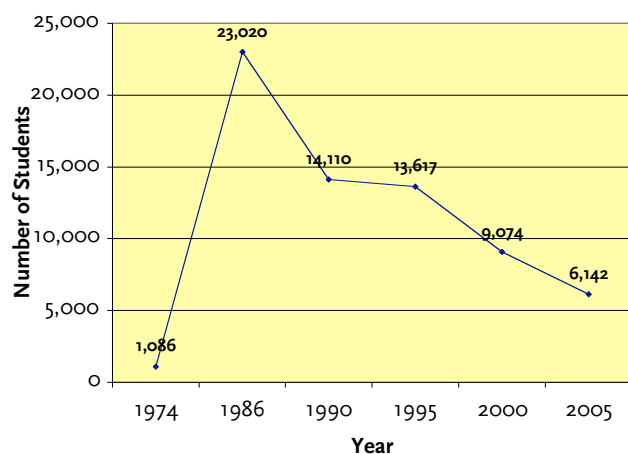
Hong Kong



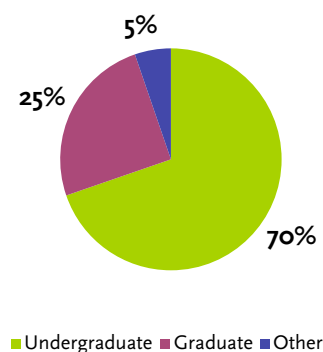
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



Malaysia

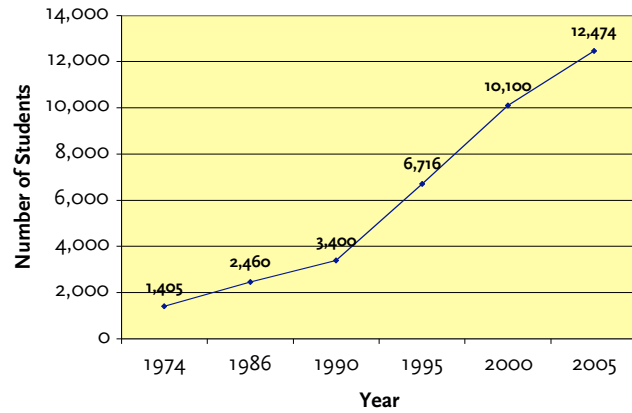


Academic Level of Students 2004-2005

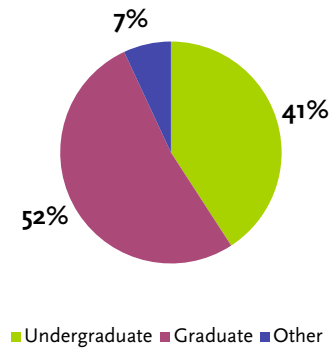


Europe

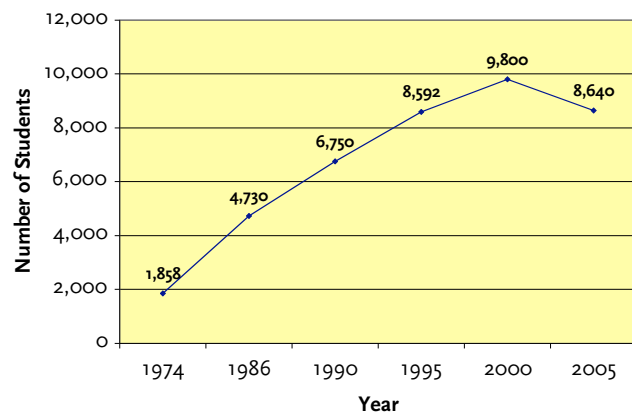
Turkey



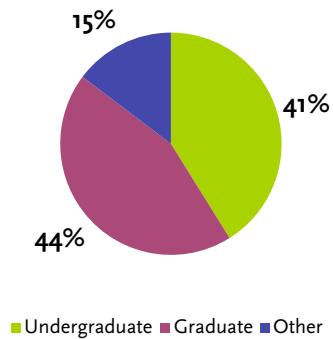
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



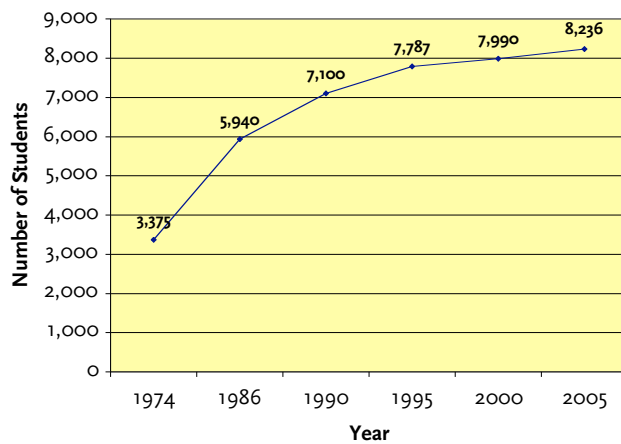
Germany



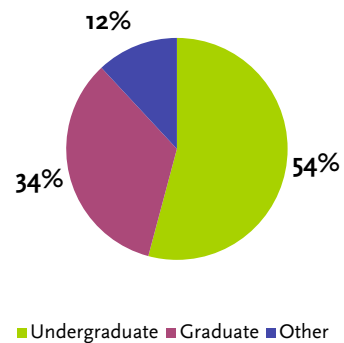
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



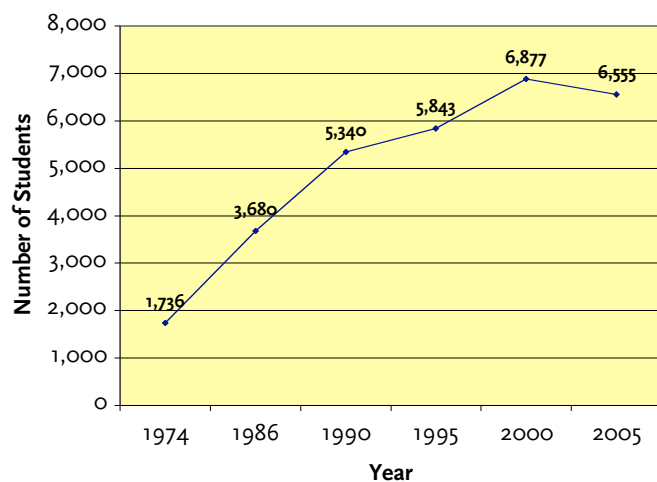
United Kingdom



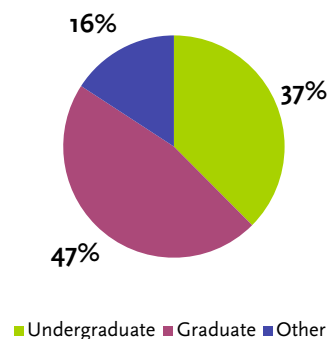
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



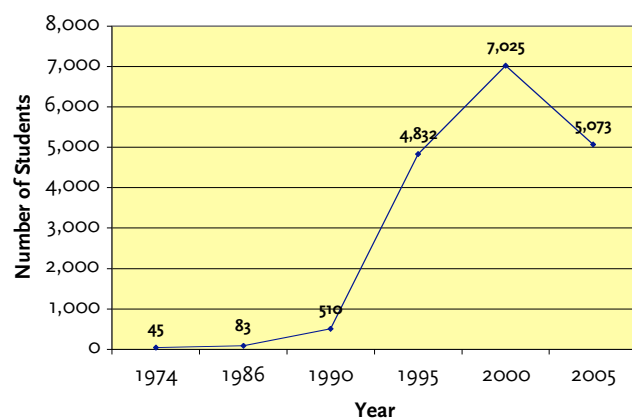
France



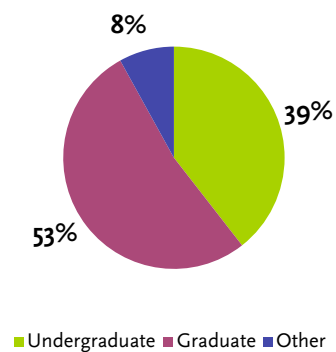
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



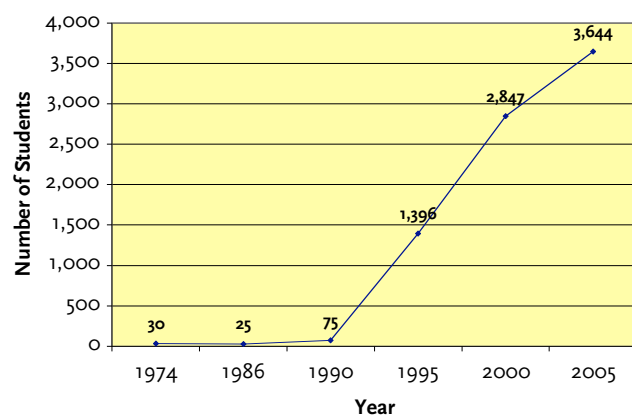
Russia



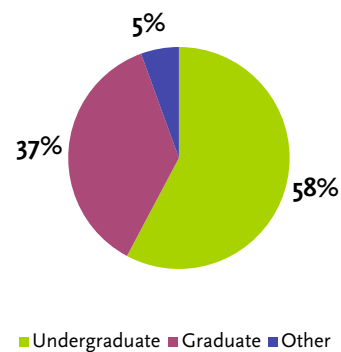
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



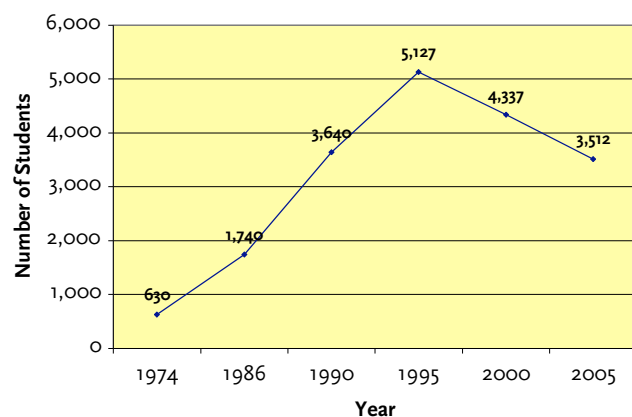
Bulgaria



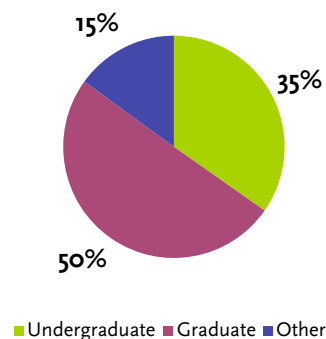
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



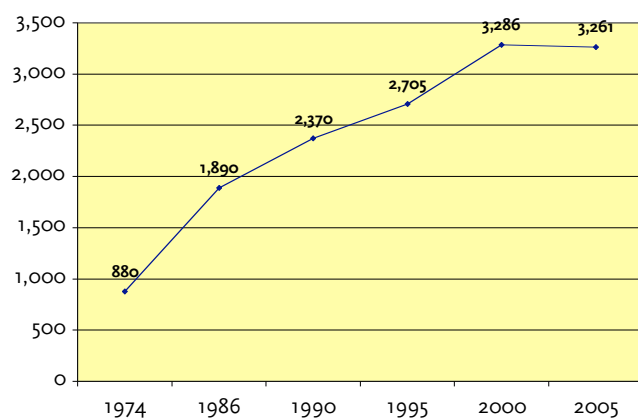
Spain



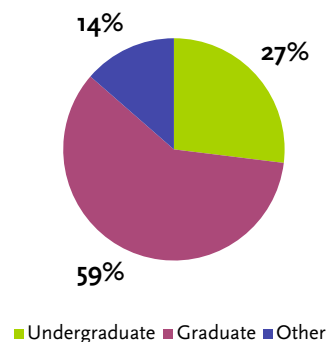
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



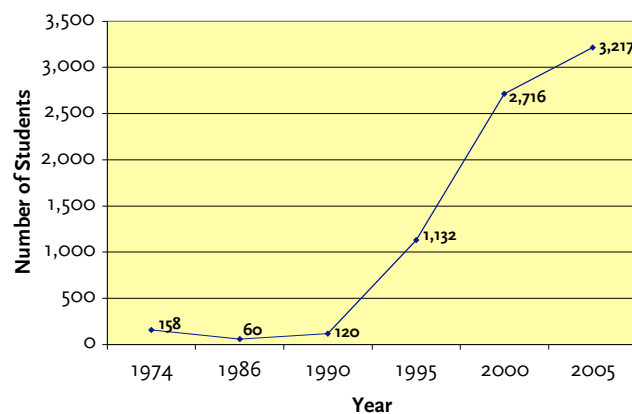
Italy



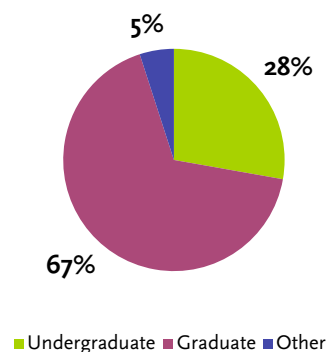
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



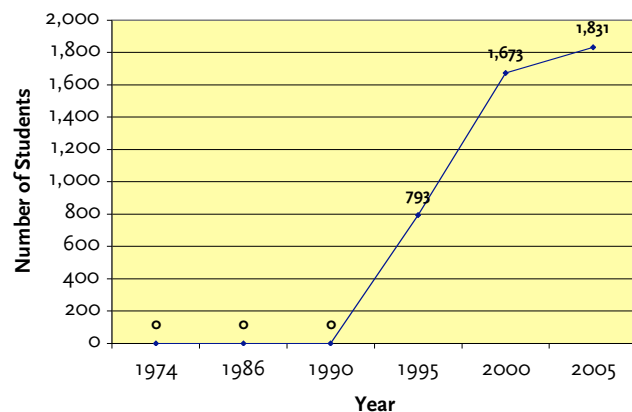
Romania



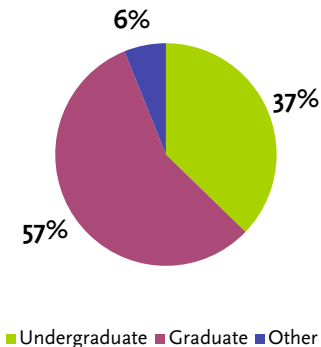
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



Ukraine

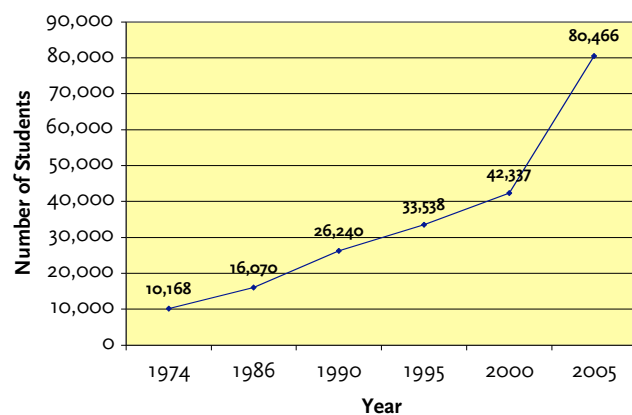


Academic Level of Students 2004-2005

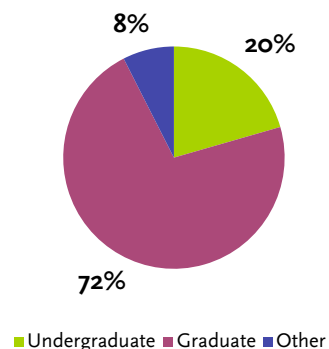


Middle East/North Africa/South Asia

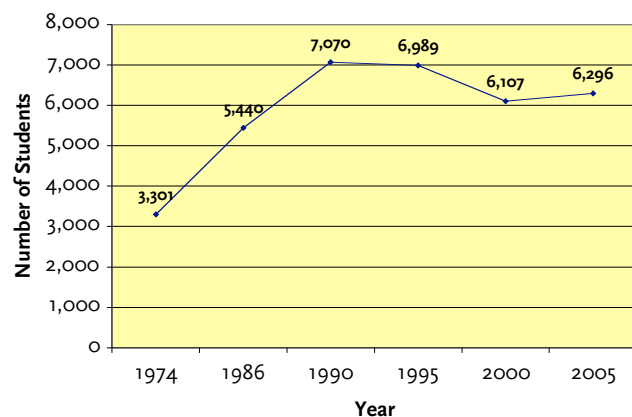
India



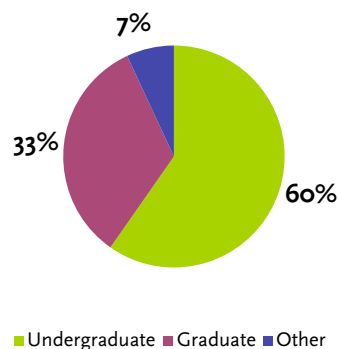
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



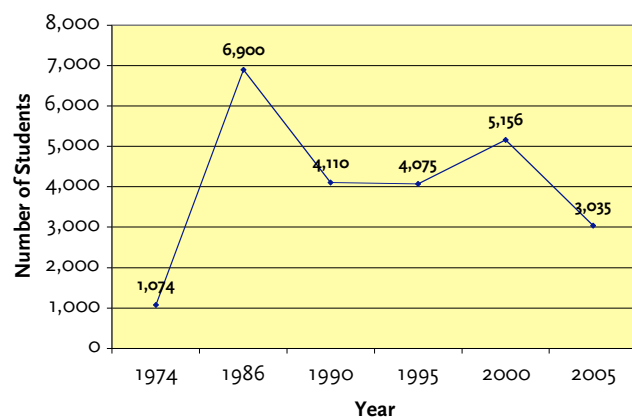
Pakistan



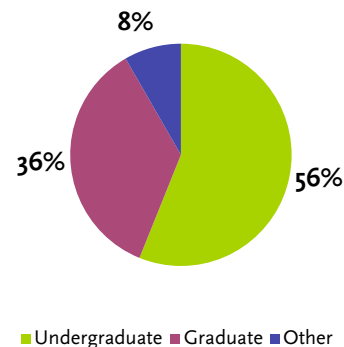
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



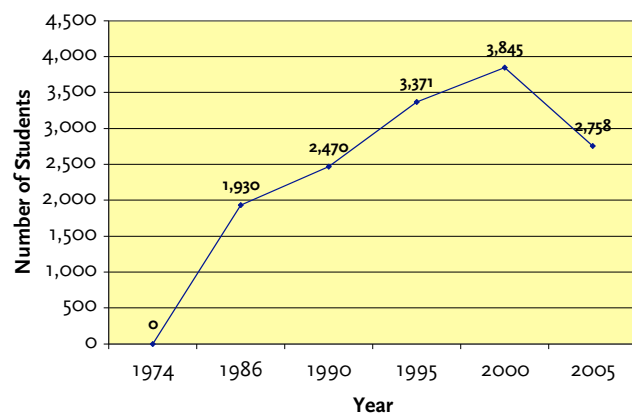
Saudi Arabia



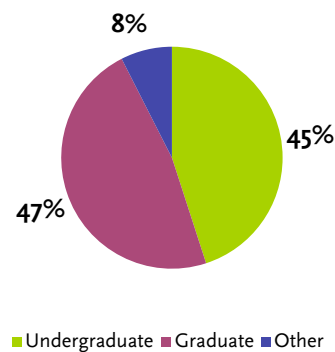
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



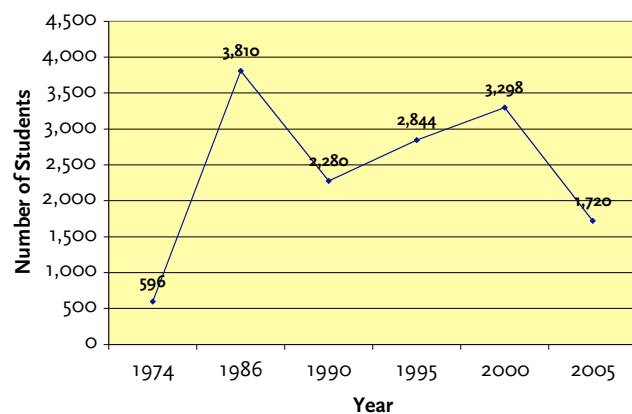
Bangladesh



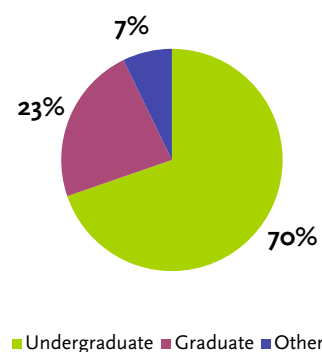
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



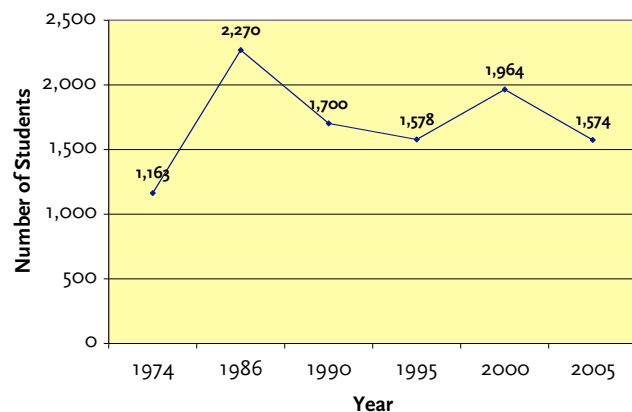
Kuwait



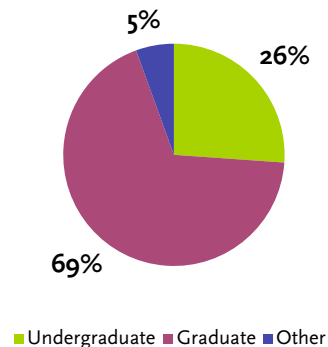
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



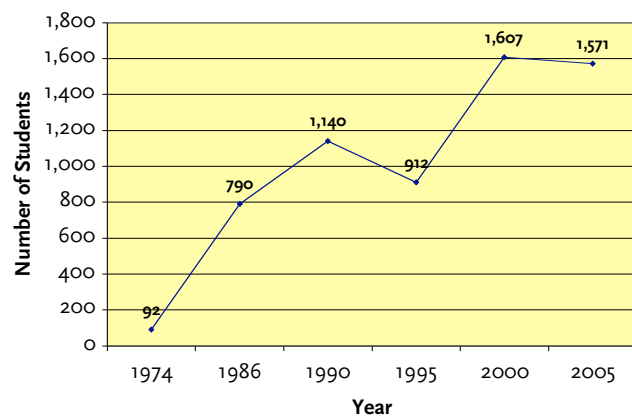
Egypt



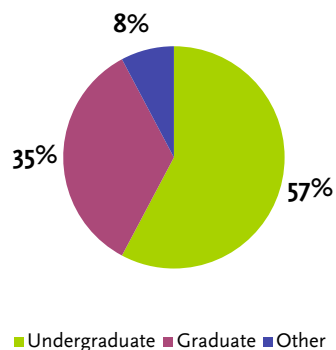
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



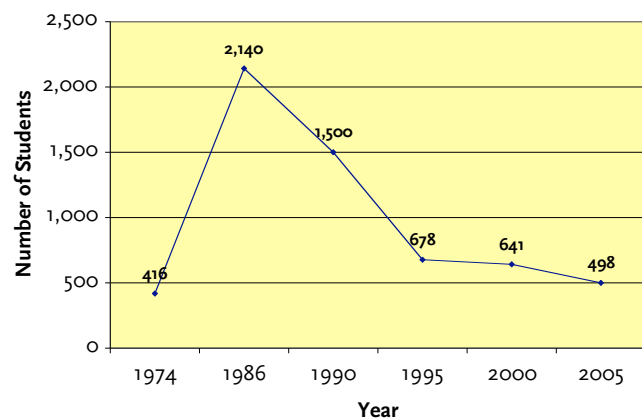
Morocco



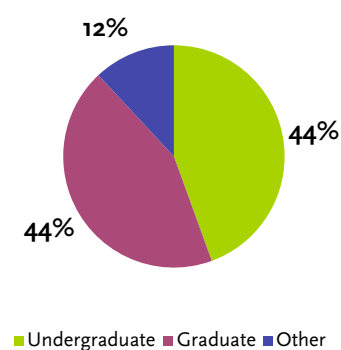
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



Syria

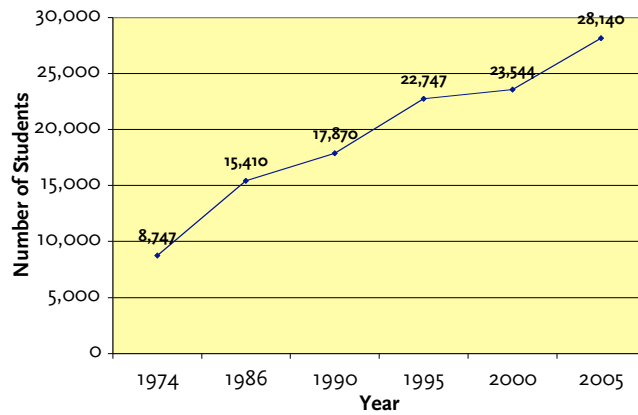


Academic Level of Students 2004-2005

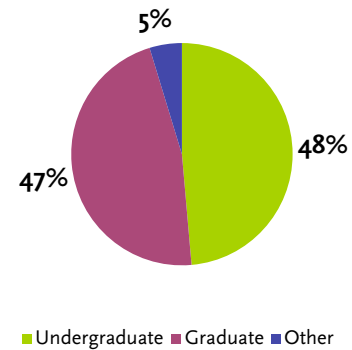


Western Hemisphere

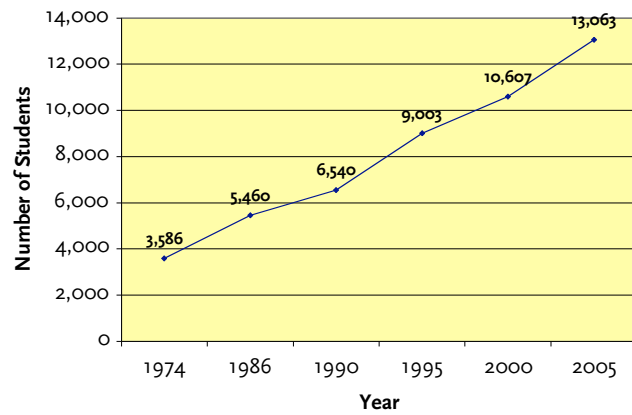
Canada



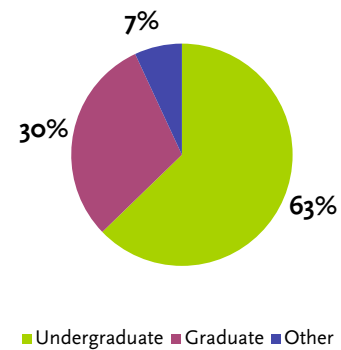
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



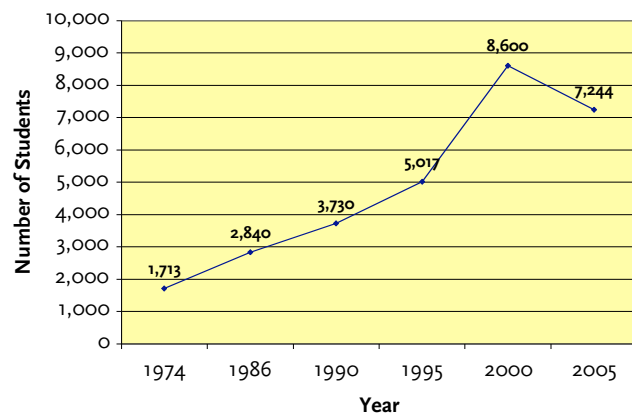
Mexico



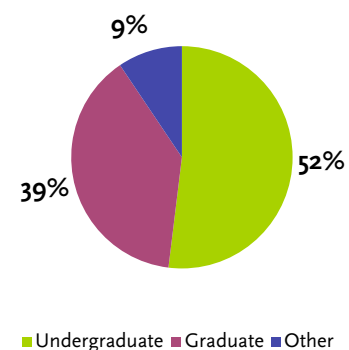
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



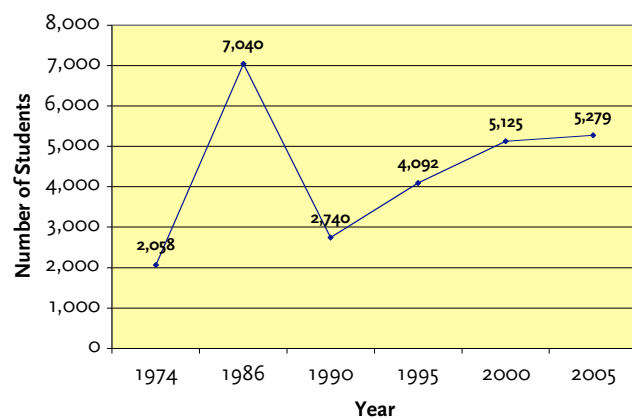
Brazil



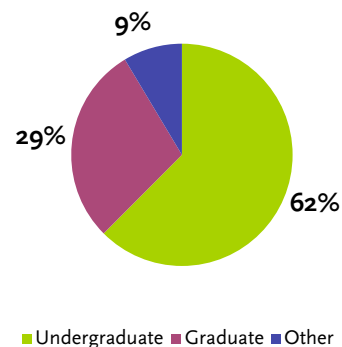
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



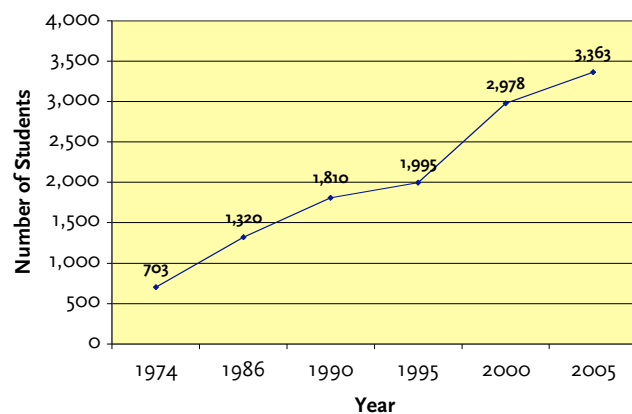
Venezuela



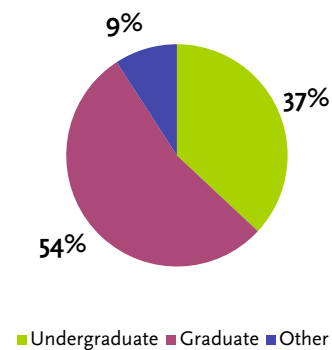
Academic Level of Students 2004-2005



Argentina



Academic Level of Students 2004-2005





International Scholars on U.S. Campuses

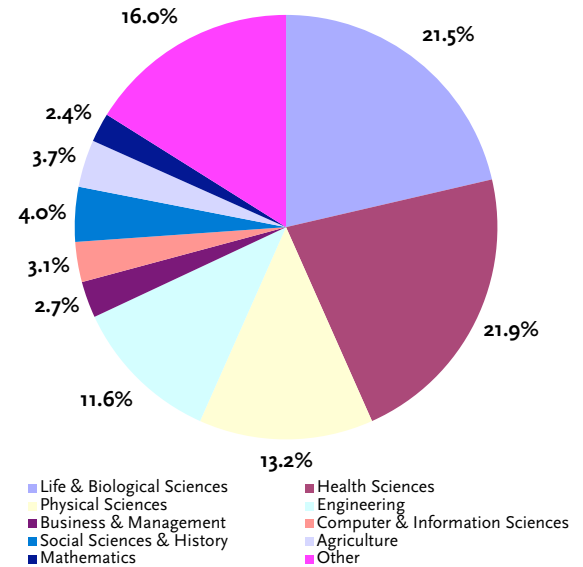
Leading Places of Origin, Fields of Specialization and Overall Trends

Leading Places of Origin and Fields of Specialization 2004-2005

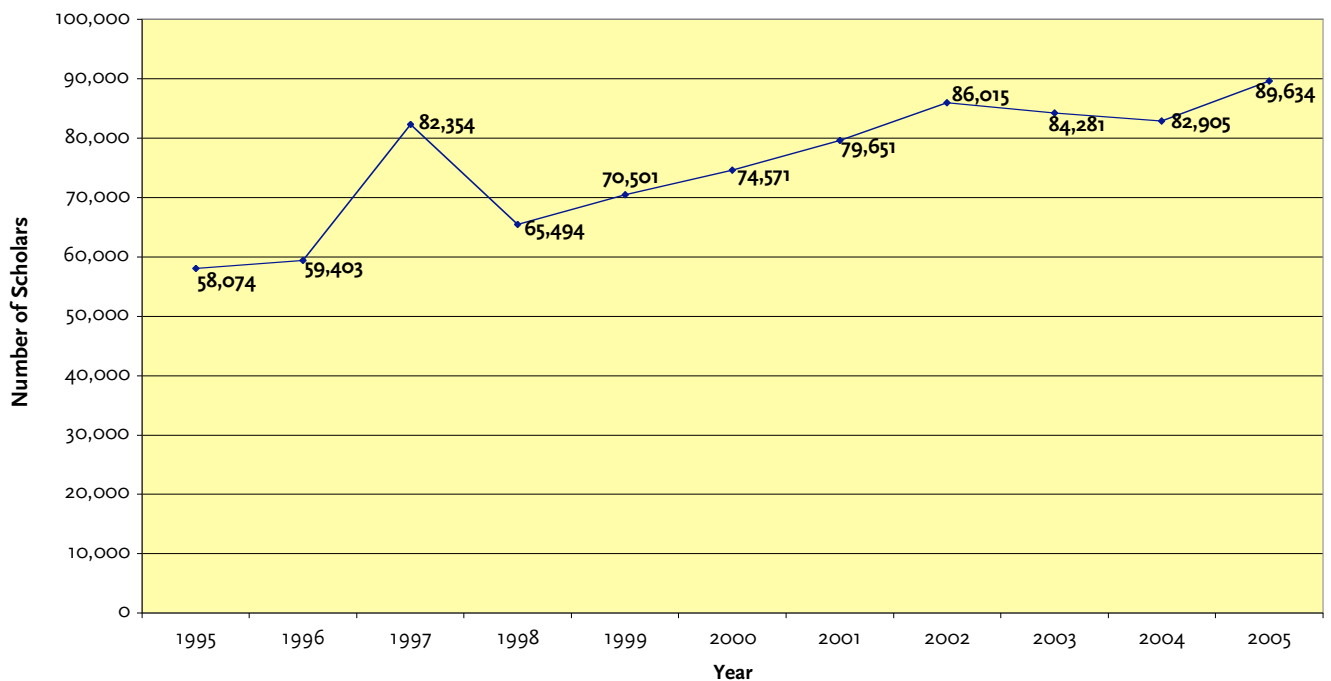
Rank	Place of Origin	Total Scholars
1	China	17,035
2	Korea, Republic of	8,301
3	India	7,755
4	Japan	5,623
5	Germany	4,846
6	Canada	4,262
7	United Kingdom	3,185
8	France	3,078
9	Italy	2,565
10	Russia	2,420
11	Spain	2,043
12	Taiwan	1,543
13	Israel	1,500
14	Brazil	1,499
15	Turkey	1,427
16	Australia	1,183
17	Mexico	1,158
18	Netherlands	946
19	Poland	925
20	Argentina	825

World Total 89,634

Fields of Specialization



International Scholars in the U.S. Over the Past Decade



Survey data for international scholars presented above was collected from U.S. Doctoral degree-granting institutions (where most J-Visa scholars are based).



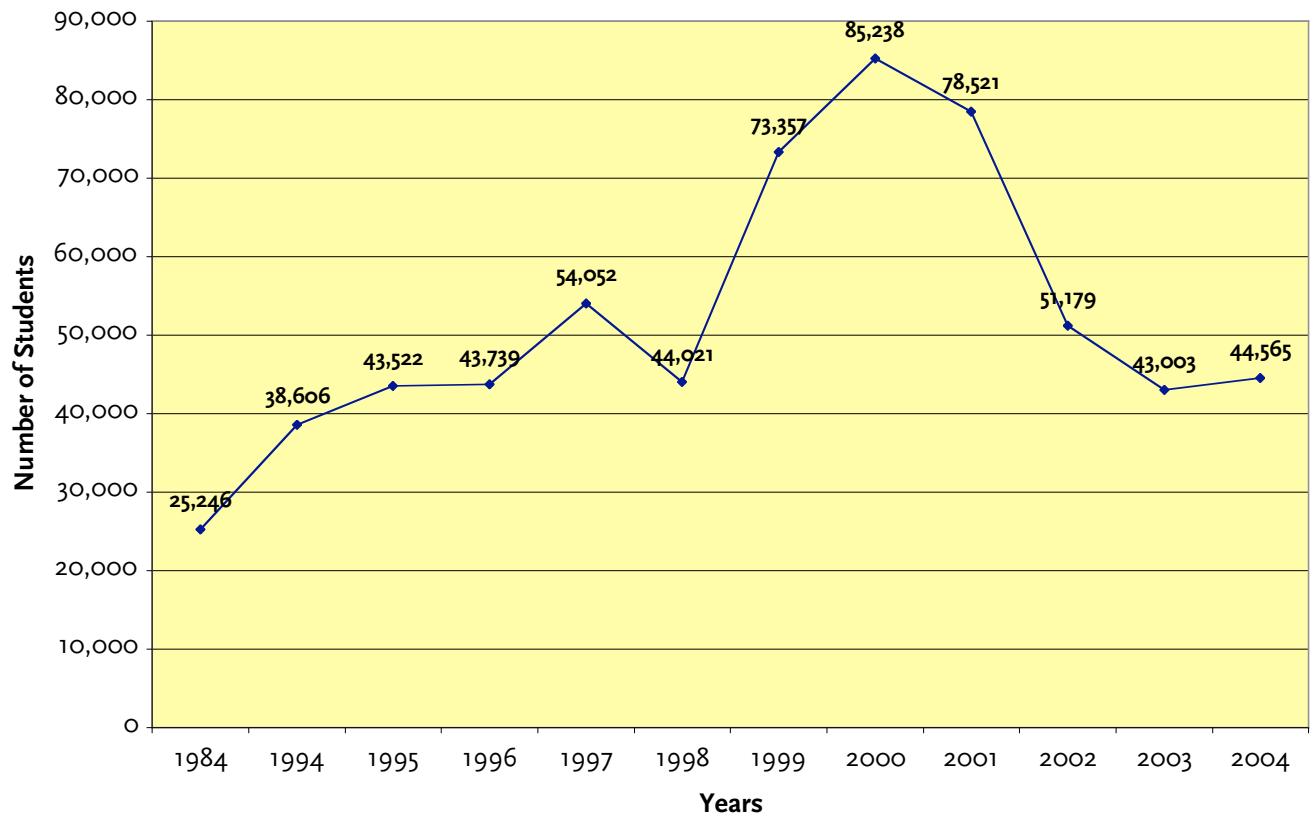
Intensive English Study by International Students in the U.S.

Leading Places of Origin and Overall Trends

Leading Places of Origin 2004

Rank	Place of Origin	Total Students	Rank	Place of Origin	Total Students
1	Japan	10,804	11	Italy	917
2	Korea, Republic of	10,386	12	Switzerland	729
3	Taiwan	5,126	13	Spain	721
4	Brazil	1,402	14	Colombia	700
5	Turkey	1,133	15	Venezuela	648
6	France	1,093	16	Hong Kong	366
7	Thailand	1,088	17	Peru	342
8	China	1,026	18	Saudi Arabia	334
9	Germany	950	19	Russia	296
10	Mexico	949	20	Vietnam	292
World Total					44,565

International Students Studying Intensive English in the U.S. Over the Past Two Decades





U.S. Community Colleges and International Students

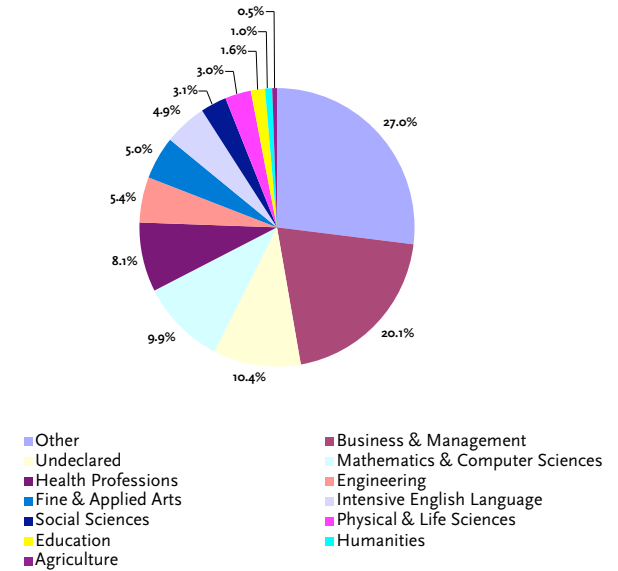
Leading Places of Origin, Fields of Study and Overall Trends

Leading Places of Origin and Fields of Study 2004-2005

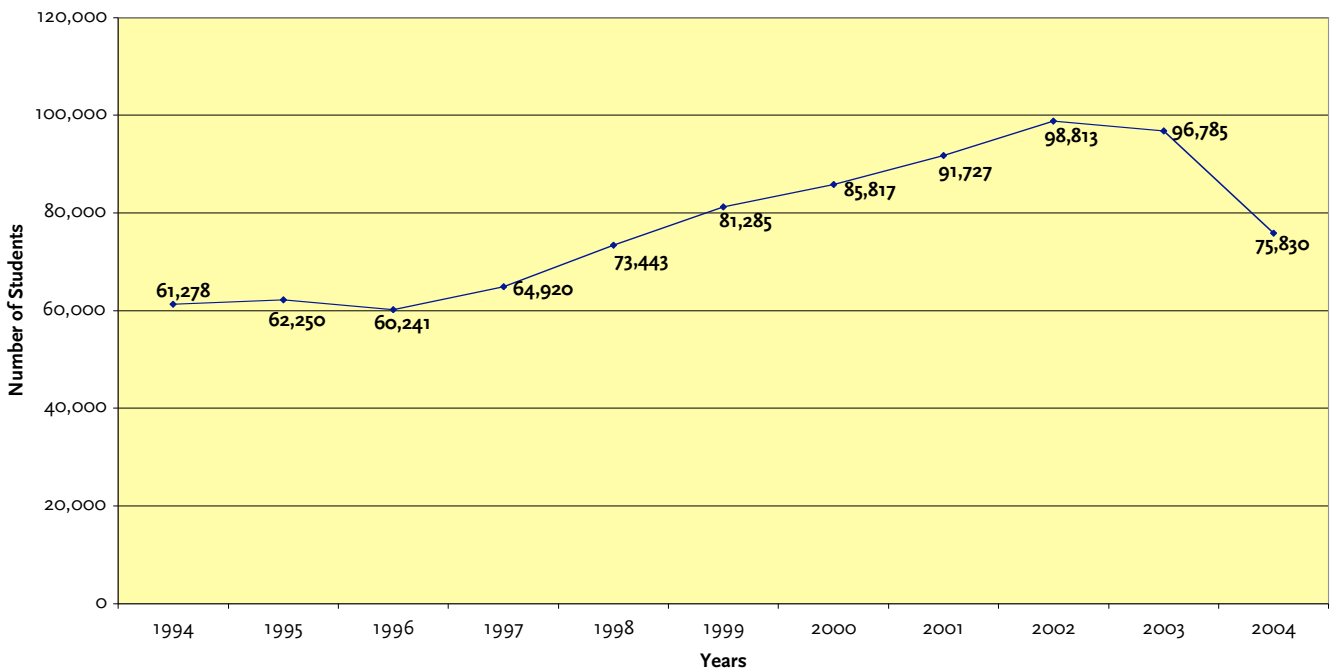
Rank	Place of Origin	% of Enrollment
1	Japan	15.3
2	Korea, Rep. of	9.1
3	Mexico	4.0
4	Taiwan	3.2
5	China	3.1
6	Columbia	3.0
7	India	2.9
8	Kenya	2.7
9	Hong Kong	2.5
10	Canada	2.4
11	Indonesia	2.2
12	Brazil	2.1
13	Venezuela	2.1
14	Pakistan	1.8
15	Jamaica	1.8
16	Peru	1.6
17	Vietnam	1.4
18	Turkey	1.3
19	Nigeria	1.3
20	Poland	1.3

Total Enrollment 75,830

Fields of Study



Enrollment of International Students in U.S. Community Colleges Over the Past Decade

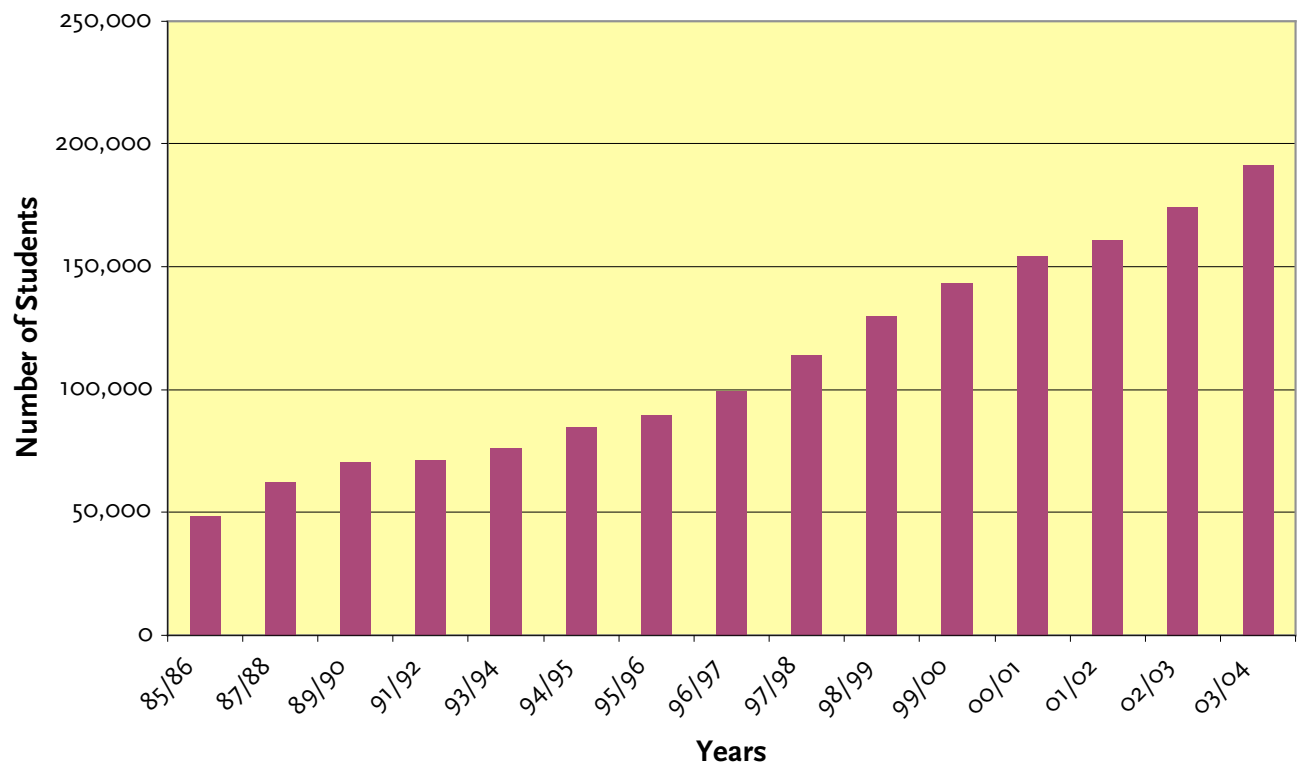




U.S. Students and Study Abroad

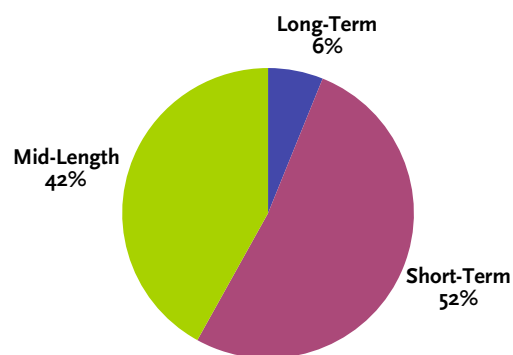
Trends, Changes and Types of Programs

U.S. Students Studying Abroad Over the Past Two Decades

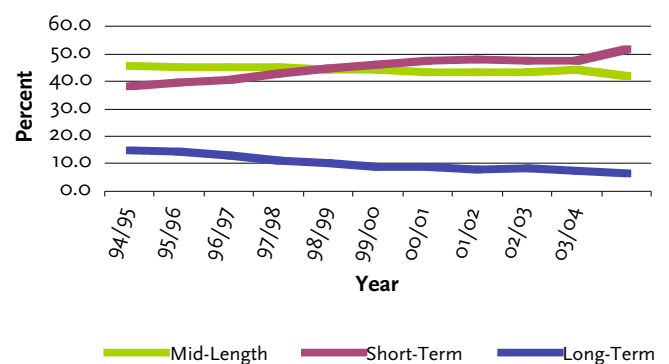


Changes in Duration and Type of Study Abroad Programs

Duration of Study Abroad 2003-2004



Program Duration Comparison 1993-1994 through 2003-2004



Short-Term
Summer
January Term
8 Weeks or Less

Mid-Length
One/Two Quarter(s)
Semester

Long-Term
Academic Year
Calendar Year

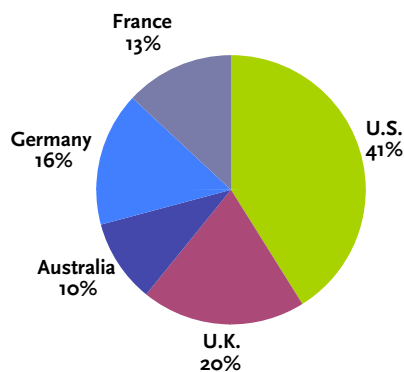


Global Competition for International Students

The U.S. in the Context of Leading Host Countries

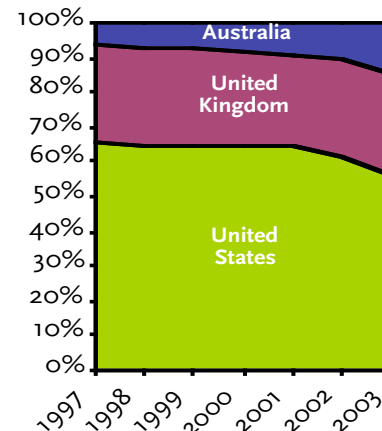
While the U.S. remains preeminent—with 565,321 foreign students in 2004-2005—global competition for international students is growing. U.S. international enrollments started declining in 2003-2004, as other countries' numbers continued to grow. Strong financial incentives, geo-political concerns and the need for immigrant labor in high-tech areas are heating up global competition for students. Many leading host countries now have national coordinated efforts and substantial budgets for attracting international students, including the U.K., Australia, France, Sweden, Netherlands, South Africa, China, Japan and Germany. America's approach remains decentralized, with a limited federal role and shrinking budgets on campuses. The charts below refer to 2003-2004 data, the most recently available statistics for the other leading host countries.

Leading Host Countries 2003-2004



The U.S. share of international students among leading host countries dropped from 47% in 1997-1998 to 41% in 2003-2004.

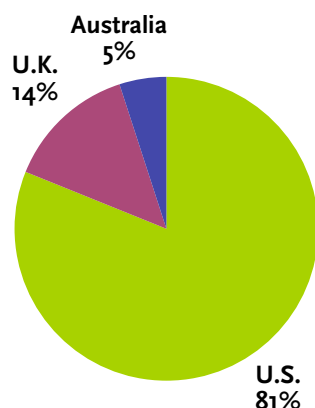
Leading English-Speaking Host Countries



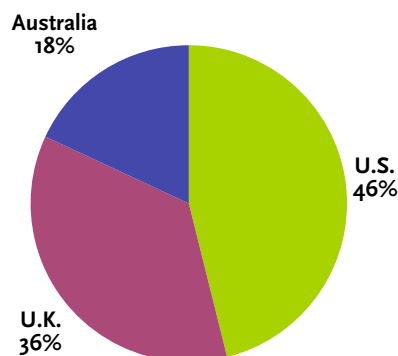
Among 3 leading English-speaking host countries, the drop in the U.S.'s share is even more pronounced—down from 65% in 1997-1998 to 56% in 2003-2004. International enrollments in the U.S. remain double that of any other host country.

Change in U.S. Share of Chinese Students Among Leading English Speaking Host Destinations

2000



2003



From 2000 to 2003, the U.S. share of Chinese students declined from 81% to 46%.

Reasons for Changes in International Student Enrollments in the U.S.

- Expanding home country capacity of public/private higher education institutions.
- International students' perception of visa hurdles and high U.S. tuition fees.
- Alternative access to U.S. degrees (distance education, joint degrees, etc.).
- National strategies and investment by competing host countries.